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- (57) After passage through a printer, webs 2 and 3 are stripped of their perforate margins, divided into folder sections along transverse lines 11 and turned inside-out by folding along prepared line 6. Further sheets may be secured by binder posts inserted in holes 10, or by adhesive 8. Alternative sheets originally parts of webs above or below the webs 2 and 3 may be incorporated between them when the web sections are turned inside out.

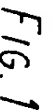


FIG. 1

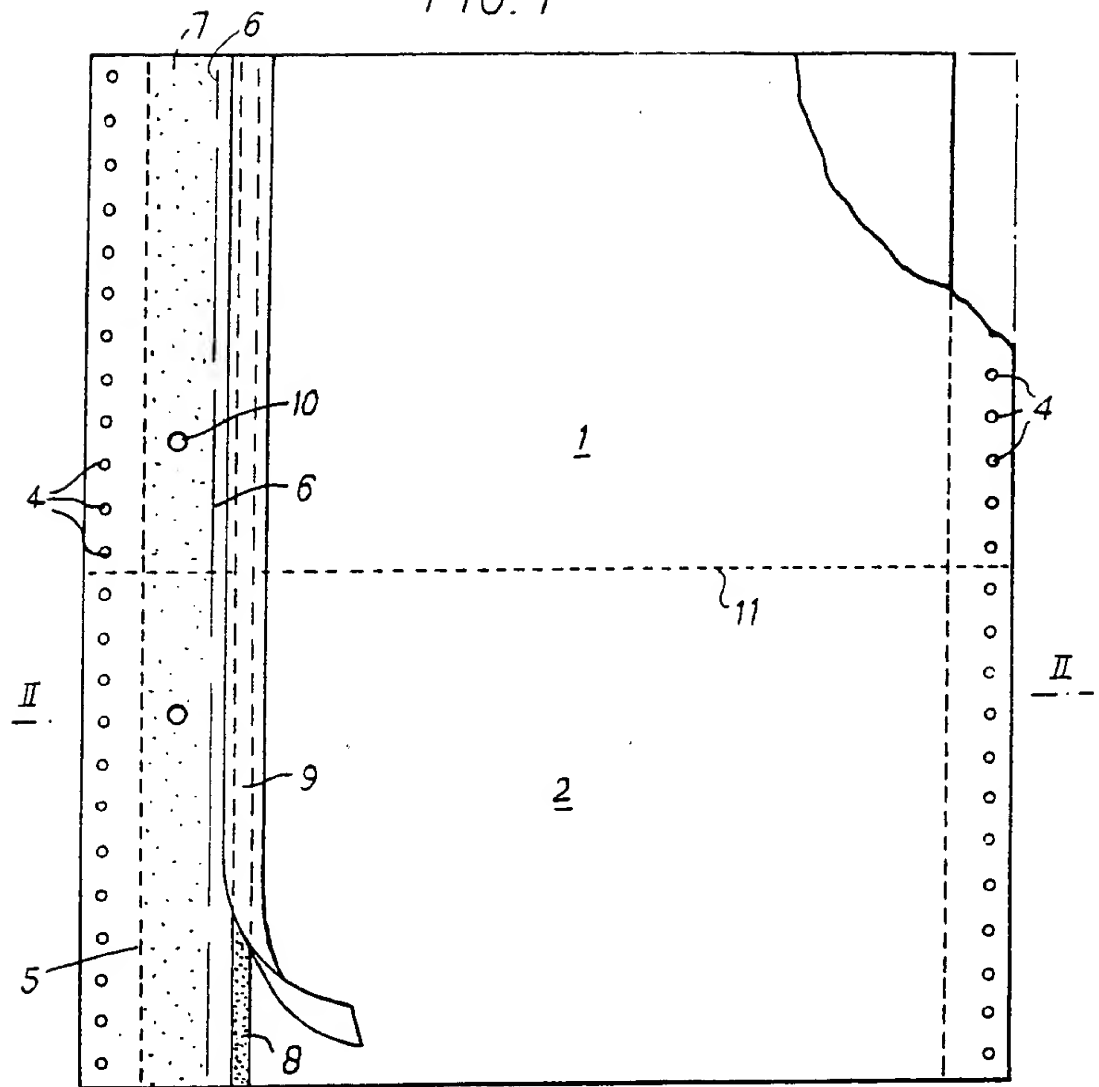
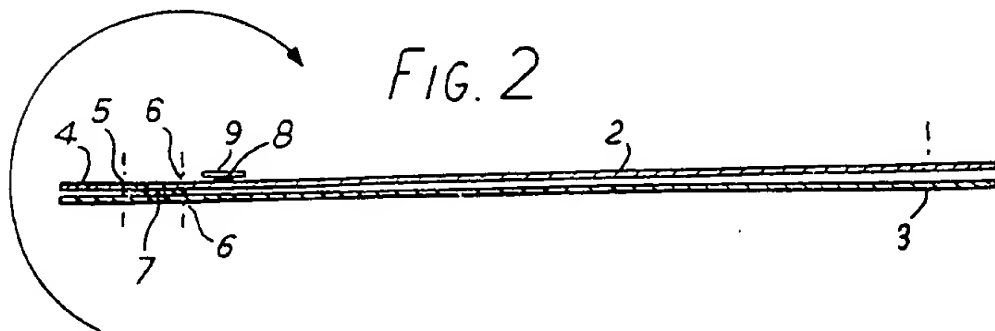


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

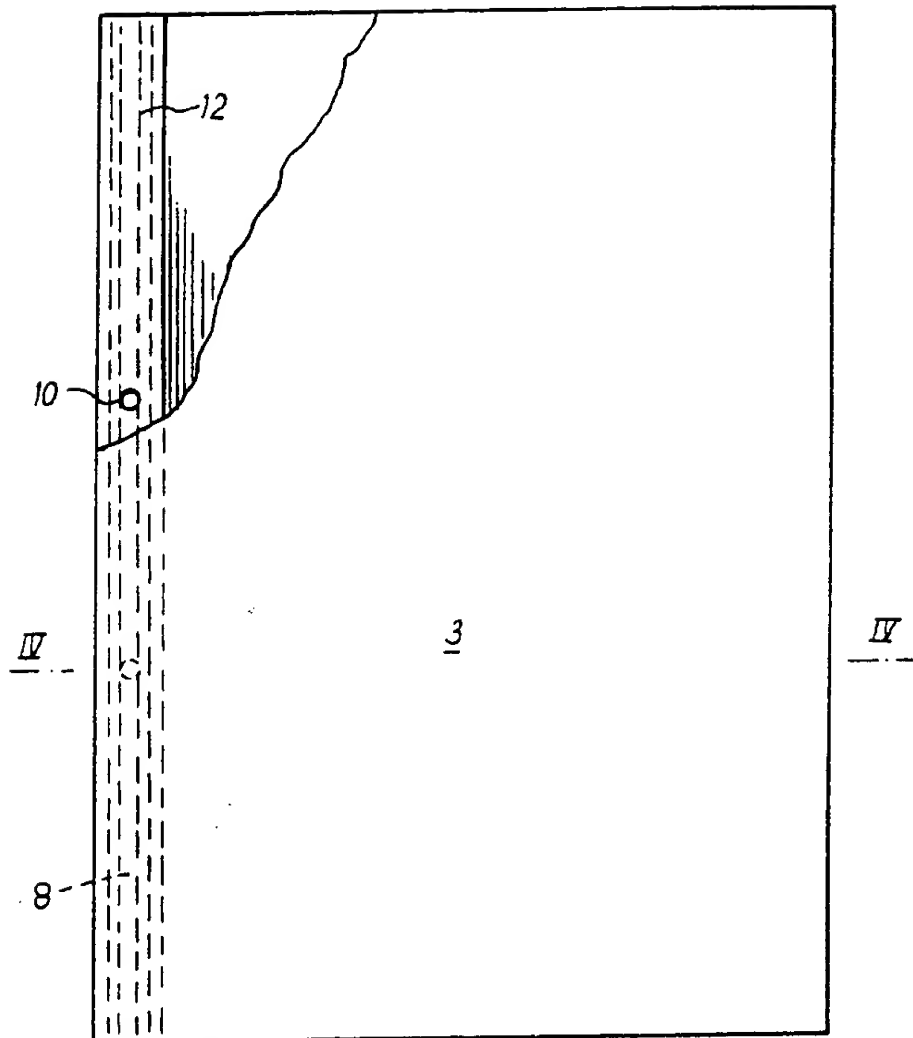
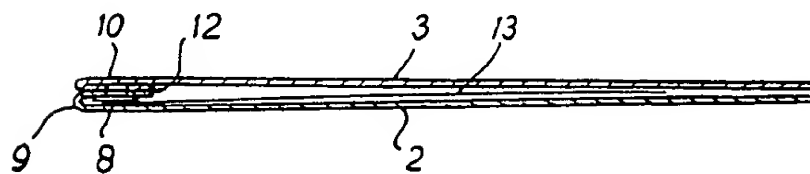


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

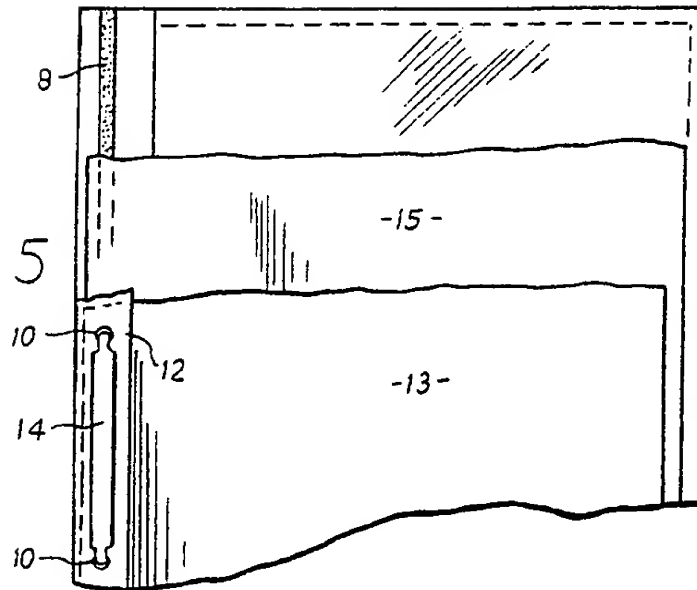
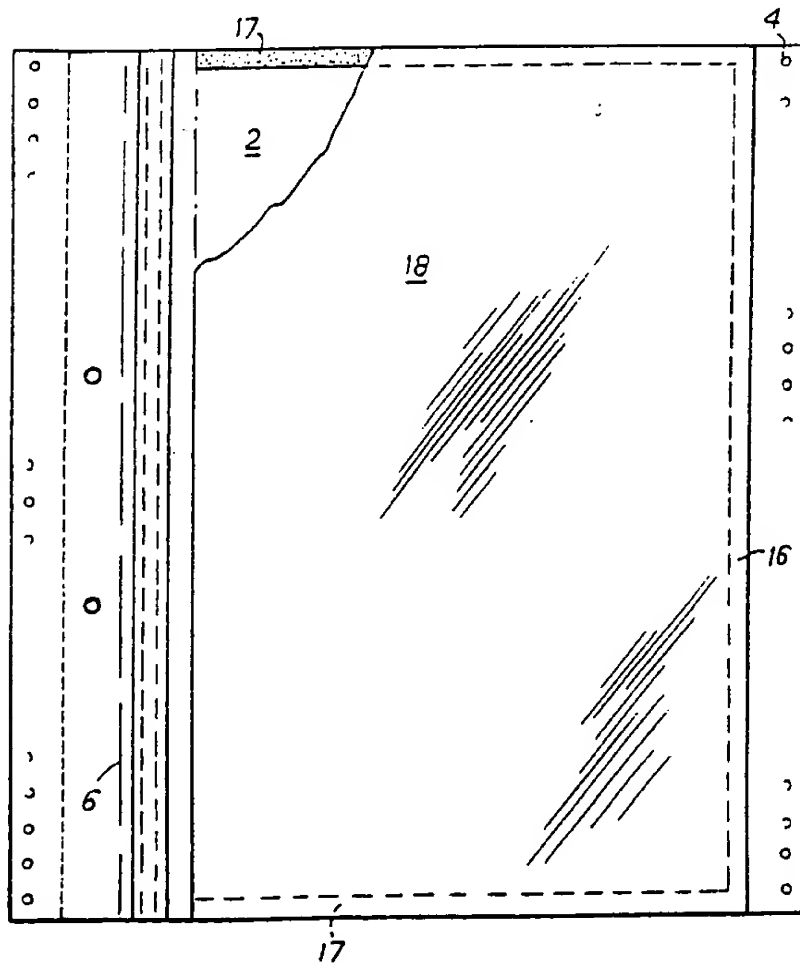


FIG. 6



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FIG. 7a

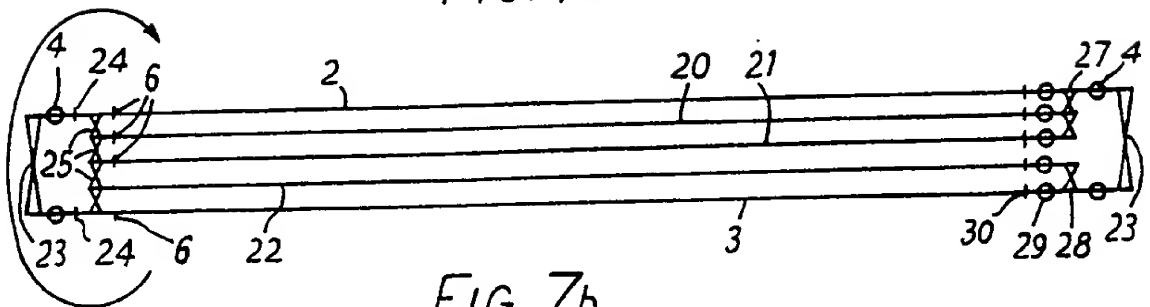


FIG. 7b

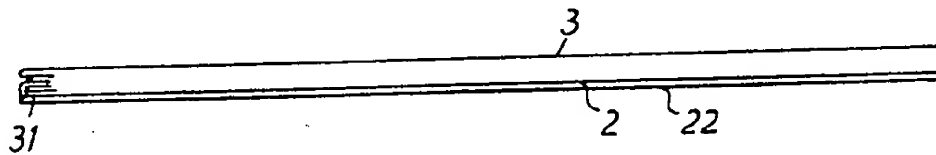


FIG. 8

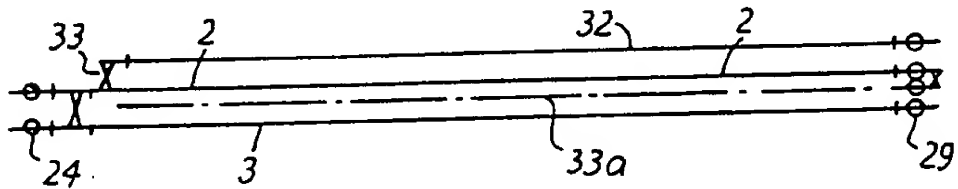
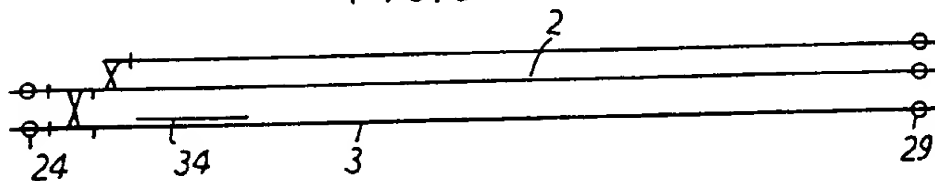


FIG. 9



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FIG.10a

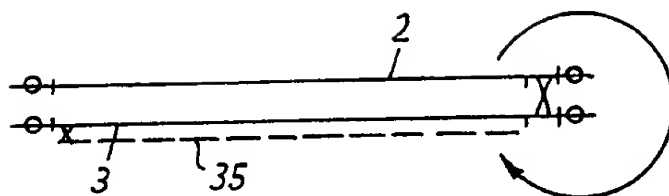


FIG.10b

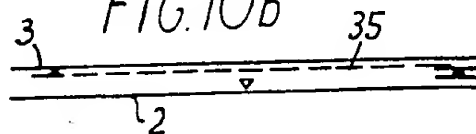


FIG.11a

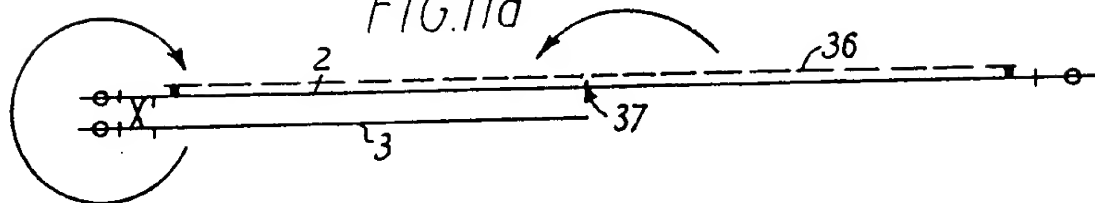
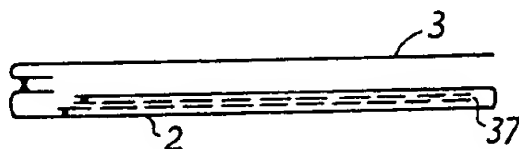


FIG.11b



SPECIFICATION

Improvements in or relating to continuous stationery assemblies and methods of making binders, folder covers and the like from such assemblies

This invention has reference to continuous stationery assemblies and has particular reference to continuous stationery assemblies which can be readily converted into folder covers or the like.

Many different constructions of binders and folder covers to contain printed information have been proposed. Such binders may consist of a back cover sheet, a front cover sheet with a flap part between the cover sheets to which sheets to be contained within the cover may be affixed, and such binders are to a large extent produced by manual methods.

It is sometimes required that a binder may include some personalised printed matter to be applied to one of its cover sheets. This printed matter can be applied by individually typing each binder in a typewriter (if the binder can be loaded around the typewriter platen) or by the application of a printed tape of the like to the binder. The production of such binders is difficult and time consuming.

By this invention we are able to provide an improved continuous stationery assembly readily convertible into a binder, folder or cover to receive record sheets.

It is a principle object of the present invention to provide an improved stationery assembly which may be readily passed through a print unit and subsequently processed in a simple and convenient manner to provide a binder.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an improved stationery assembly for processing to produce a personalised binder.

It is another object of this invention to provide a method of making a binder folder or cover for continuous stationery assemblies by detaching the original feed perforations, separating the web into binder lengths and folding the rear web over the front web, whereby the rear web constitutes the front cover sheet of the binder.

According to one aspect of the present invention continuous stationery assemblies capable of being passed in continuous form through a print unit to have information applied to it comprise at least two continuous paper webs, each web having a line of marginal feed apertures with a line of tear off perforations within the line of marginal feed apertures, a line of adhesive to secure the two webs together between the webs parallel to and within the lines of feed apertures and tear off perforations and a line of weakening in the front web of the two webs and parallel to the line of feed apertures within and adjacent to

the lines of adhesive so arranged that the front web may be folded about the line of weakening to form a binder cover.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of making a binder folder from a continuous stationery assembly one web of which has a longitudinal line of weakening comprises detaching the feed perforation margins, separating the web into folder lengths and folding the one web bearing the line of weakening over the other web to form a binder folder.

A continuous stationery assembly in accordance with the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the continuous stationery assembly,

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line II to II of Fig. 1,

Figures 3 and 4 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2 with part of the rear web of Fig. 1 folded in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 2,

Figure 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing additional insert sheets,

Figure 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a modification,

Figures 7 to 11 are views of modifications with Figs. 9, 10a and 11a being views similar to Fig. 2 and Figs. 7b, 10b and 11b being views similar to Fig. 4 and corresponding respectively to Fig. 7a, 10a and 11a.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings there is shown a continuous stationery assembly 1 intended to be converted into a binder, folder cover or the like with a front web 2 and a rear web 3. Static data is printed on the webs as required before the webs are assembled and this may be in the form of a name and address of a company issuing the folder etc. Each web 2, 3 has marginal feed perforations 4 to enable the stationery assemblies to be fed through a print unit of a computer printout or the like to have variable or personalised data applied to it. Such variable or personalised data can include the name and address of the person to whom the binder or the like is to be addressed and may be typed or printed on the rear face of the rear web 3 on each folder length of the assembly.

A line of tear off perforations 5 is arranged parallel and adjacent to and within each of the lines 4 of feed apertures of both of the web 2 and the web 3 to enable the margins containing the marginal feed apertures to be detached.

A line of weakening 6 is provided in the upper web 2 parallel to and inwardly of the line of tear off perforations 5 on the lefthand side of the webs, as shown in Fig. 1 and also in the lower web 3 also inwardly of the line of tear off perforations 5 on the lefthand side of the webs. The distance between the line 5 and the line 6 is determined by the required

width of flap to receive sheets to be retained in the folder to be herein described. A strip of adhesive 7 is provided between the webs 2 and 3 and this strip extends longitudinally of the web but only in the space limited by the lines 5 and 6.

A further strip of adhesive 8 is provided within the parallel to the line of weakening 6 on the front face of the front web 2. This strip of adhesive is covered by a barrier strip 9. This barrier strip 9 is the kind of strip which may be readily peeled off to reveal the strip of adhesive 8.

Apertures 10 which provide filing apertures are provided in both web 2 and web 3 in the area between the lines 5 and 6. Transverse lines 11 of tear off perforations are provided in the webs 2 and 3 to divide the webs into folder lengths.

When the continuous stationery assembly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is to be converted into a binder the marginal feed perforations are detached by separation along the lines of tear off perforations 5. This may be effected manually or by passing between slitters in a slitting machine. The web is divided into binder lengths by tearing across the transverse lines 11 of tear off perforations.

The lower web part 3 of the folder length is then folded over in the direction of the arrow, shown in Fig. 2, about the line of weakening 6 on the lower web so that the web part 2 and the area between the lines 5 and 6 are pivoted about the line of weakening in the upper web to assume the form, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, with the rear web 3 becoming the front cover sheet of the folder and the front web becoming the bottom cover sheet of the folder and the area between the lines 5 and 6 becoming the folder flap 12 to receive folder insert sheets. These insert sheets 13 (Fig. 4) may be secured by the strip of adhesive 8. The strip of adhesive 8 is positioned on the upward facing face of the rear cover of the binder.

When it is required to secure the required insert record sheets 13 in the folder, these sheets can be secured to the flap 12 by a binder post 14 or the like, as shown in Fig. 5, instead of by the strip of adhesive 8. Additional insert record sheets can be secured to the rear cover sheet by removing the barrier strip 9 and applying the selected additional record sheets 15 to the strip of adhesive 8.

Referring to the modification shown in Fig. 6 there is shown a single folder length of stationery assembly, similar to that shown in Fig. 1, with a front web 2 and with an underlying rear web beneath the front web 2.

The front web has a longitudinal strip 16 of adhesive provided inside the tear off line 5 inside the marginal feed apertures 4, on the righthand side of the figure as shown in Fig. 6, and transverse strips 17 of adhesive just within the transverse lines 11 of tear off

perforations. A further web 18 of transparent plastics material or of transparent cellulose material is secured to the web 2 by these strips of adhesive 16, 17 and arranged when the web is divided into folder lengths to form a pocket on the front web 2 (and subsequently on the inside face of the rear cover sheet). This pocket can receive sample sheets when included in the folder. As the web 18 is transparent the sample can be viewed without the necessity for withdrawing these from the pocket.

Referring to the embodiment shown in Fig. 7a there is shown a continuous stationery assembly similar to Fig. 2 with a front web 2 and a rear web 3 to constitute the folder cover. Additional webs 20, 21 are included in the assembly to provide detachable copy parts and a further web 22 is provided to be retained in the binder. Each of the outer webs 2, 3 extend transversely beyond the side margins of the intermediate webs 20, 21, 22 and have marginal feed apertures 4 on the side margins extending beyond the webs 20, 21, 22 and a line of adhesive 23 at each side margin outside the respective lines of feed apertures 4. On the lefthand side of the assembly (as shown in Fig. 9a) are shown longitudinal tear off perforations lines 24 in the outer webs 2, 3 and lines of adhesive 25 extending longitudinally of the webs for securing the respective copy webs 20, 21, 22 to the respective webs above and below them. Longitudinal line of perforations 26 are provided just within the lines of adhesive 25 in the webs 20, 21 but not in the web 22.

As shown on the righthand side of Fig. 7a there is shown lines of adhesive 27 joining webs 20, 21 to the web 2 and a longitudinal line of adhesive 28 provided to secure the copy web 22 to the outer web 3. Lines of longitudinal feed apertures 29 and longitudinal lines of perforations 30 are provided in each of the webs 2, 20, 21, 22, 3.

An assembly as described is printed and has additional personalised data applied to it for example in a print unit. The assembly is then passed through a detacher unit whereupon the margins are detached by breaking the lines of perforations 24 and 32. The copy 20, 21 sheets of the assembly are then removed (as by a snap out operation) and the webs are divided into assembly lengths. The lower web 3 (now sheet) is then folded over (in the direction of the arrow) about the line of weakening 6, to form the folder as shown in Fig. 7b whereupon the stub 31 formed when the folding over operation is effected becomes a flap to secure additional binder sheets as may be required.

Referring to Fig. 8 of the drawings there is shown a view of a further embodiment similar to Fig. 2 but not having the adhesive 8 and the carrier strip 9 but having an additional copy sheet 32 of self-copy paper (coated

back) and secured to the sheet 2 by a longitudinal line of adhesive 33. In addition, a web of carbon paper 33a (one time carbon) is secured to the underside of the sheet 2 at one side thereof (righthand side as shown in Fig. 6).

Referring to Fig. 9 of the drawings there is shown an embodiment similar to Fig. 2 (but not having adhesive 8 or the carrier strip) but having a self-copy sheet (coated front) or label 34 applied to the rear sheet 3.

Referring to Figs. 10a, 10b there is shown a personalised folder similar to Fig. 5 except that the plastic cover sheet 35 to contain samples or brochures is applied to the rear of the rear sheet 3. It is arranged at this rear side to prevent difficulties in printing through the more rigid plastic sheet 35 on to the top copy sheet whereupon there may be difficulty in reproducing the data printed on the top sheet to the underlying sheets. As shown, the sheet web 2 is folded over in the direction of the arrow (the reverse direction to Fig. 2) to form the assembly shown in Fig. 8b.

Figs. 11a, 11b show an embodiment similar to Fig. 5 but wherein the top plastic cover sheet 36 is extended and formed with a weakened longitudinal line 37 so arranged that the sheet is folded about the line 37 before the under sheet 3 is folded over. This forms the assembly as shown in Fig. 9b.

In another modification similar to the modification shown in Fig. 6, the transverse strips 17 of adhesive may be omitted so that transverse flaps rather than a pocket is provided. Samples of sheets of paper may be retained beneath the flaps.

CLAIMS

1. A continuous stationery assembly capable of being passed in continuous forms through a print unit to have information applied to it comprising at least two continuous webs, each web having a line of marginal feed apertures with a line of tear off perforations within the line of marginal feed apertures, a line of adhesive to secure the two webs together between the webs parallel to and within the lines of feed apertures and tear off perforations and a line of weakening parallel to the line of feed apertures, in each one of the webs, within and adjacent to the lines of adhesive, so arranged that the webs may be folded about the line of weakening to form a binder folder.

2. A continuous stationery assembly according to claim 1 wherein the longitudinal marginal areas between the line of weakenings and the margin containing the feed apertures of the respective webs constitutes, when the web is folded about the lines of weakening, a support for an insert sheet or sheets.

3. A continuous stationery assembly according to claim 2 wherein the marginal area comprises means to secure a sheet or sheets

to the support.

4. A continuous stationery assembly according to any one of the preceding claims wherein one of the continuous webs has an additional web secured to it by longitudinal and transverse lines of adhesive to form a pocket in each binder length of the assembly.

5. A continuous stationery assembly according to any one of the preceding claims wherein one of the continuous paper webs bears at each folder length data of a personalised nature.

6. A continuous stationery assembly according to any one of the preceding claims, having additional webs to provide detachable copy paths.

7. A method of making a binder folder from a continuous stationery assembly according to claim 1 comprising detaching the feed perforation margins, separating the web into folder lengths and folding the one web, bearing a line of adhesive, over the other web to form a binder folder.

8. The method according to claim 6 including the steps of applying personalised data to the continuous stationery assembly in continuous web form in a print unit.

9. A continuous stationery assembly constructed and arranged substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10. A method of making a binder folder substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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